

RICH BRIDGEPORTERS TO BUY STORED FOOD FOR PEOPLE OF CITY

WALTER B. LASHAR AND OTHER PUBLIC SPIRITED MEN MOVE TO FORCE DOWN THE HIGH COST OF LIVING—TO SELL PRODUCTS AT COST.

Bridgeport's wealthy citizens headed by Walter B. Lashar, the well known philanthropist, are out to deliver a blow to the high cost of living in this city and will, at the request of Mayor Clifford B. Wilson, and through the Chamber of Commerce, finance the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs offered to municipalities by the government at 80 per cent of the original purchase price.

The Smith-Murray Co. has offered the basement of the Main street store as a salesroom for the goods and efforts are being made to secure the cooperation of the Minute Women of Bridgeport to the end that the foodstuffs may be disposed of practically at cost. Indications are that the price of the staple meat products, bacon, canned corn beef, and canned corned beef, corned beef hash and other food stuffs, including canned tomatoes, pork and beans, poultry, frozen beef and many other articles of the army ration down to candy will take a drop when the goods purchased by the government are released.

Letters received today by Mayor Wilson from the Zone Supply Officers at New York and Boston, included a long list of foodstuffs on which bids have been requested. The offer is made especially to cities which will set the preference in the awards and the conditions are that the sales will be made to municipalities at 80 per cent of the cost to the government. Goods will be sold only in carload lots, but mixed carloads may be purchased. The government canned goods, well known as solid pack, vary from 10 to 25 per cent better in quality and substance than the regular line of goods offered in grocery stores because of the specifications under which they are put up.

With these things in mind and the present high cost of some of the articles, Bridgeport people will welcome the opportunity to get a chance to purchase at reduced prices. The items of canned meats, canned vegetables and bacon are especially attractive, for they are not immediately perishable and do not require the refrigeration that other supplies need.

500 GIVE UP LICENSES IN BALTIMORE

Baltimore, July 21.—About one-half of the 1,019 place licenses in this city to sell liquor have surrendered their licenses. These include clubs, grocers, wholesalers and retail liquor dealers. Of the 850 saloons, more than 350 have come out of business. The others are hanging on in hope that the ban will be lifted.

A number of those who have given up their licenses intend to continue the sale of beer now on the market, which they say, contains less than 2 per cent of alcohol. They have paid the government license which fixes the maximum of alcohol at half of one per cent, but as the State permits up to 2 per cent, they will take a chance. It will be for the court to decide whether the license law has been violated.

Since July 1 nearly all of the cabarets have shut down. The restaurants that sold liquor with meals are dispensing beer as usual, but their business has decreased. All the hotels have closed their bars. Several are installing soda fountains. Drunkenness has decreased 75 per cent. In the city and only two arrests were reported by the Automobile Commissioner last week for driving cars while under the influence of liquor.

THREE UNITS OF FIFTH DIVISION ARRIVE IN N. Y.

New York, July 22.—Three complete units of the Fifth Division were among the 7,000 troops arriving here today from Great Britain on the transport America. They were the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, 97 officers and 2,175 men; 19th Regiment of Field Artillery, 49 officers and 1,312 men; and the 14th Machine Gun Battalion, 29 officers and 622 men.

SAFE.

The partners of a well known stock exchange house were having a dinner conference at an uptown hotel. One of them appeared worried during the progress of the meal, and finally he was queried as to the cause of his fit of absence. "I just happened to remember that I neglected to lock the safe before I left the office," he replied.

MINUS A FISCAL AGENT.

"I presume you're mighty glad the war is over." "Well, I don't see how about that," answered Mandy. "Cose I'm glad to have my Sam back home an' all dat, but I see how I ain't never gonna get money from him as regular while I did while he was in de army an' de government was handin' his financial affairs."

5 Die, 10 Fatally Hurt, Hospitals Filled With Victims Of Race Riot

Hold Crew Of Ruined Dirigible

Total Number of Dead From Disaster to Giant Blimp Reaches Eleven.

NINE OF DEAD WERE EMPLOYED IN BANK

Mechanic's Parachute Held By Blazing Ship—He Burns to Death.

Chicago, July 22.—Official inquiry was started today by State's Attorney MacKay Hoyne to fix responsibility for the explosion and collapse of the dirigible which crashed through the roof of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank yesterday afternoon, killing 11 persons and injuring 26 others. United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne also assigned an assistant to attend the coroner's inquest set for today.

Seventeen employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, owners of the airship, have been detained pending a decision as to whether charges of criminal carelessness should be filed against them. Among those detained are Jack Boettner, pilot of the dirigible, who escaped by jumping with a parachute, and W. C. Young, in charge of the aerostat department of the Goodyear Company.

Of the 11 dead, nine were employees of the bank and two were passengers in the airship. Five persons were in the airship at the time of the accident and three escaped. When the balloon crashed through the skylight of the bank at 5 o'clock more than 200 employees, mostly girls, were at work.

The balloon with its five passengers was making its maiden trip above the city in the interest of amusement park. According to witnesses, a spurt of flame appeared at the stern, above the engine. In a moment there was a puff of smoke and the flames attacked the engine and gas bag.

Almost instantly four parachutes leaped from the airship. Three got clear of the burning craft, but the fourth was caught in the falling balloon and burned. Its passenger, Charles Boettner, of Akron, Ohio, plunging to death. Earl Davenport, publicity man for the amusement park and one time a sporting writer, did not jump from the machine. His body was hurled through the bank roof and burst.

Harry Wacker, Akron, Ohio, chief mechanic of the dirigible, was one of those who came down alive. His back was broken, however, and he is not expected to live.

Milton G. Norton, a photographer, employed on a morning newspaper, also landed, but in doing so his legs were broken and his condition is critical.

J. A. Boettner, civilian pilot, was the only member of the ill fated airship to land without injury. Five of the nine killed in the bank were women employees, three were men and one boy.

John J. Mitchell, president of the bank, said he would have legal representatives at the investigation today to take steps to prevent any accident of the kind in the future.

The corporation counsel today began the work of drafting an ordinance regulating the operation of air-craft above the city.

Major Clarence Grandville, chief of the army air division at Akron Field, who witnessed the accident, has sent a report to the War Department at Washington.

INDORSEMENTS FOR THE LEGION OF VETERANS

New York, July 21.—President Wilson and the other big chiefs of the army, navy and marine corps have joined in endorsing the American Legion as the national organization of American veterans of the great war, according to an announcement made yesterday.

Besides the President, letters, telegrams and cables have been received approving of the idea of banding the men together in civil life in one organization as they were banded in military life from the following former leaders of the men: Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Gen. Pershing, Gen. March, Major Gen. George Barnett, commanding the United States Marine Corps, and Admiral William S. Sims.

"I am happy to have this opportunity to address a word of greeting and comradeship to the men who have served in the army, navy and Marine Corps and are now banding themselves together to preserve the splendid traditions of that service," President Wilson said in a letter received yesterday. "I have had a chance to see those men on land and sea, at home and abroad. The spirit of their service was as splendid as success and the continuation of it a spirit in the American Legion will make it always an inspiration to the full performance of light and difficult duties."

Elizabeth Tuckey returned to her home in Brooklyn, yesterday.

Seventh White Woman Assaulted—Police Force Helpless.

WILL CALL TROOPS TO PATROL CITY

Washington, July 22.—Congress was asked to take notice of the race riots and crime wave in the national capital today and President Wilson was asked to declare martial law and police the city with troops, in resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by Representatives Clark, Democrat, Florida, and Varl, Republican, Colorado, respectively.

Soon after noon the nearest official estimate of last night's rioting stood at five dead, ten expected to die, scores of lesser wounded or injured and the cases of 175 rioters docketed in the police court.

Hospitals are packed with wounded as the result of the most disorderly times the national capital has experienced probably since the Civil War.

Although reinforced with provost guards of troops and squadrons of cavalry patrolling Pennsylvania Avenue, the police apparently were as unable to cope with the situation as they were when during the celebrated demonstration of March 3, 1913, when the crowd completely overran them and all but mobbed the suffragists parading on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The score of casualties in last night's fighting was largely in favor of the negroes, who, when the extra strong cordon of police and troops quieted Pennsylvania Avenue and the city, were unable to do because of insufficient numbers.

The first police report of the day told of another white woman assaulted and injured by a negro at Capitol Heights, a suburb to the north-east of the city. The woman, who had been loitering about the woman's house all yesterday, was first scared away, and then hiding behind a hedge, seized her as she passed by late last night. The woman was practically disrobed in her struggle with her assailant, who escaped after she had scratched and bitten him badly.

This was the seventh attack on white women by negro men in and near the District of Columbia within two weeks.

HOUSE PASSES PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Washington, July 22.—The prohibition enforcement bill, described by members opposing it as drastic enough to invite a Presidential veto, finally passed today by the House. The vote was taken after a motion by Representative Igoe, Democrat, Missouri, to recommit the bill had been defeated 255 to 136. Nearly every member of the House was in attendance and there was so much noise during the roll call that Republican Leader Mondell was recorded as supporting the Igoe motion. He was permitted to change his vote.

HYDRAULIC CO. GETS DECISION IN \$6,000 SUIT

Morris A. Beers of Fairfield, owner of four tracts on the Black Rock turnpike in that town which aggregate 95 acres in area, lost his \$6,000 suit against the Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. today by a decision handed down by Judge Curtis of the superior court.

Beers' property adjoins one of the Hydraulic Company's reservoirs. He claimed that water from the reservoir dam flooded his property and that pipe lines across his land caused damage. He also said he was deprived of the use of his land when the company asked the health officer of Fairfield to prevent him from pasturing cattle on land near the reservoir. Judge Curtis ruled that if Beers had any remedy against the company it was not by this form of action but by certain sections of the company's charter from the state.

MOTHER ASKS OFFICIALS TO FIND HER SON

Mrs. Johanna Ruther, of Dio, Sweden, has written Bridgeport officials asking them to help find her son, Fritz Ferdinand Ruther, last heard of in this city 15 months ago.

The address given in the letter was 28 11th street, unknown to officials.

WASHINGTON COAT OF ARMS.

London, June 26.—The Washington family coat of arms has been discovered in the east window of the parish church at Windemere, Westmoreland. The armorial bearings are those of George Washington, first President of the United States. The Washington family originally came from North Lancashire, and the east window came from Cartmel Priory in the same county.

The coat of arms contains three stars and four stripes the latter alternating red, white, red, white.

No Corset Plants Are Operating

Number of Employees of Birdseye-Somers Co. Have Struck.

ADJUST MATTERS THIS AFTERNOON

Workers Still Out at Crown, Batcheller and LaResista Factories.

Tonight's meeting of the employees of the Warner Brothers' corset factory will decide whether they go back to work when the shop opens tomorrow morning or continue the strike until their demands are acceded to by the managers of the plant.

The meeting will be held at Eagles' hall and the committee that has been in conference with De Ver H. Warner and his superintendents will make their final report.

At this morning's meeting the discussion turned principally on the closed shop proposition and John Field of the Warner Co. says that this is the only matter yet to be adjusted and that the probability was a definite decision would be made this afternoon on all matters in dispute.

When asked if the company was still determined to open the shop tomorrow morning for those who wished to return whether the matter was adjusted or not, he said, he was not certain about that, but he believed all things would be definitely adjusted this afternoon.

At the factories of the Crown, Batcheller and LaResista companies the workers are still out and this morning and at noon there were a large number of pickets on duty in front of the factories and a large force of police were present to see that there was no trouble.

A small number of the employees of the Birdseye-Somers company struck this morning and at noon a large force of pickets patrolled the streets in front of the factory and persuaded a large number of the workers to remain out. The Labor leaders are confident that the entire corset business of the city will be tied up by night.

INJURED WIFE ABLE TO GIVE HER TESTIMONY

Mrs. Frank Schneider, who was injured in the motorcycle accident in which her husband lost his life on the Huntington turnpike on July 14, had recovered sufficiently today to testify before Coroner Phelan. She said she first saw Charles W. Coxier's hay wagon when it was about ten feet distant from the motorcycle. She and her husband were riding in the center of the road but she could not say positively what part of the road the wagon occupied. In trying to avoid a collision with the wagon, Schneider steered the motorcycle to the side of the road and crashed into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Schneider said the coroner has not yet made a finding on the case.

AUSTRIA CANNOT FULFIL TERMS OF PEACE PACT

Paris, July 22.—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, declared he would "not sign any engagements which he knew could not be executed," in commenting on the peace terms prior to his departure from St. Germain for Padikirk, according to morning newspapers. Dr. Renner, according to these reports, protested against "the unheard of hardness of the conditions made against Austria and Germany," and he added, "let us try to submit to the entente, completely unobtained, our great distress and so obtain a peace with conditions that will be supportable, for our country."

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SENATE REFUSES PLEA TO APPOINT DELEGATE; WILSON SEES SENATOR

CLAIM THEY HAVE NO POWER TO ACT UNTIL TREATY IS RATIFIED AND DENY REQUEST—WILSON WEAK BUT ABLE TO SEE SENATORS.

Washington, July 22.—President Wilson was sufficiently recovered today from his indisposition to resume conferences with Republican Senators at the White House without objection from Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician. Admiral Grayson said the President was in no pain, but that he still was extremely weak. The President went into conference at 10 o'clock with Senator Edge, of New Jersey.

In response to President Wilson's request that he approve a provisional appointment of an American representative on the reparations commission to be created under the peace treaty, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today adopted a declaration that until the treaty is ratified, no power exists to carry out its provisions.

The declaration, in the form of a resolution by Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, was adopted without a record vote, though the committee previously had divided eight to seven in favor of substituting the Knox proposal for one which would have left open the question of the President's authority. In the view of Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, joining the Democrats in the negative.

A motion by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska, to add later a declaration of the President's power to act, was lost 9 to 6. Senator McCumber voted with the Republicans. Senator Knox's resolution followed: "That it is the judgment of the committee that until the proposed treaty is ratified, in accordance with its terms no power exists to execute any of its provisions either provisionally or otherwise."

Under the treaty the reparations commission would have wide powers in fixing the reparation to be demanded of Germany and the President had written the committee that he considered it important to American business interests that the United States be represented.

After it had adopted Senator Knox's resolution, the committee resumed its preliminary reading of the treaty text. Debate on the treaty in the Senate was resumed with an address by Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, who urged that the League of Nations Covenant be accepted without any such amendments of reservations as would "alter the splendid purposes of the Covenant."

Senator McNary was followed by Senator Johnson, Democrat, North Dakota, who declared the United States, by refusing to join the League of Nations, not only would endanger its own safety, but would break faith with its associates in the war.

"Our commerce extends to the limits of the entire globe," said Senator Johnson. "Have you ever considered the position of danger we would be in if the great commercial nations enter this league and we remain aloof? Why should we not be regarded with enmity and suspicion? Our great commercial interests, rich lands, favored geographical position, would soon place us in a position of standing alone. The time might come when there would be a vast combination against us to nullify the treaties and discharge their debts."

Opponents of the league have made many misrepresentations, Senator Johnson declared. Its provisions, he said, are "reasonably clear and plain" and generally satisfactory, although, he added, virtually every one favors some changes.

Some leaders would rather see the star of their country dimmed than witness the ascendancy of one individual simply because of a different political faith.

"You tried by every possible means to embarrass him. In a foreign country, against a propaganda conceived by men in hamper, adequately financed and consistently prosecuted that his influence might be destroyed and his plans defeated, he won."

And now you have organized the machinery of this body to do the work that might be undone. The rest while pretended progressives of the Republican party buried all differences and solidly voted for the senators from Pennsylvania (Penrose) and Wyoming (Warren) as chairman of the finance and appropriations committee, while it appeared an awakening at the time, subsequent events and the deliberate backing of the foreign relations committee against this treaty of peace, including the League of Nations, explain everything."

Senator Harrison quoted Republican leader Lodge supporting Italy's claim to Fiume, and continued: "When China, stirred by expressions from your leaders, refused to sign the treaty, she received the most sincere co-operation and sympathy from you. When the representatives of America were doing everything commensurate with right and justice to compromise our differences with Japan, your leaders did everything to widen the breach. You are still doing it."

"Nothing has been left undone by you to have failure written over the conference door at Versailles. Your action is only comparable to the conduct of the never ceasing hell hounds, Milton stationed at the infernal gates."

The objections raised over the Monroe Doctrine, withdrawal from the League, and social and religious questions, Senator Harrison said, had been made "to allure and to deceive the unsuspecting public." He denied Great Britain could dominate the League, or that the Monroe Doctrine was not safeguarded. He continued: "Opponents have appealed to the religious prejudices of the people, saying the Papacy might control. I am a Protestant, but I denounce as infamous such arguments."

"You have tried to arouse the Irish of the nation into believing that if the League of Nations is adopted Ireland's hope for self determination is gone. You have tried to arouse their prejudice. There is nothing in that language (of Article X) that could be construed to make it obligatory upon the United States to interfere in any way between Ireland and England. We might side with Ireland."

That the Republican leaders also have sought to arraign labor against the League was asserted by Mr. Harrison, who said their argument was "explosive" because of the part Samuel Gompers had in drafting the labor sections of the treaty and also because, he said, virtually every labor organization in the country has endorsed the League of Nations.

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